

9. Widjaja I, Wang C, van Haperen R, Gutiérrez-Álvarez J, van Dieren B, Okba NMA, et al. Towards a solution to MERS: protective human monoclonal antibodies targeting different domains and functions of the MERS-coronavirus spike glycoprotein. *Emerg Microbes Infect.* 2019;8:516–30. <https://doi.org/10.1080/22221751.2019.1597644>
10. Haagmans BL, van den Brand JM, Raj VS, Volz A, Wohlsein P, Smits SL, et al. An orthopoxvirus-based vaccine reduces virus excretion after MERS-CoV infection in dromedary camels. *Science.* 2016;351:77–81. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aad1283>

Address for correspondence: Berend-Jan Bosch, Virology Division, Department of Infectious Diseases and Immunology, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Utrecht University, Yalelaan 1, 3584 CL, Utrecht, the Netherlands; email: b.j.bosch@uu.nl; Bart L. Haagmans, Department of Viroscience, Erasmus Medical Center, PO Box 2040, 3000 CA, Rotterdam, the Netherlands; email: b.haagmans@erasmusmc.nl

## Novel *Ehrlichia* Strain Infecting Cattle Tick *Amblyomma neumannii*, Argentina, 2018

Lucía Fargnoli, Camilo Fernandez, Lucas D. Monje

Author affiliation: Instituto de Ciencias Veterinarias del Litoral, UNL-CONICET, Esperanza, Argentina

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2605.190940>

In 2018, we detected a novel *Ehrlichia* strain infecting *Amblyomma neumannii* ticks in Argentina. The novel strain is phylogenetically related to the ruminant pathogen *E. ruminantium* and represents a potential risk for veterinary and public health because *A. neumannii* ticks parasitize domestic and wild ruminants and bite humans.

## etymologia

### Coronavirus [kə-ro'nə-vi"rus]

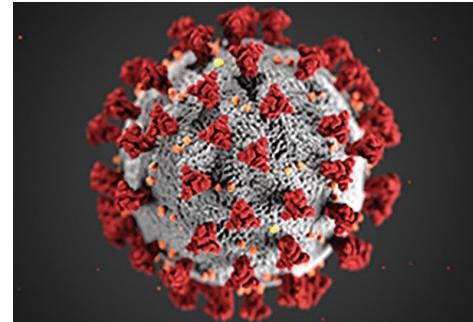
Ronnie Henry

The first coronavirus, avian infectious bronchitis virus, was discovered in 1937 by Fred Beaudette and Charles Hudson. In 1967, June Almeida and David Tyrrell performed electron microscopy on specimens from cultures of viruses known to cause colds in humans and identified particles that resembled avian infectious bronchitis virus. Almeida coined the term “coronavirus,” from the Latin *corona* (“crown”), because the glycoprotein spikes of these viruses created an image similar to a solar corona.

Strains that infect humans generally cause mild symptoms. However, more recently, animal coronaviruses have caused outbreaks of severe respiratory disease in humans, including severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS), and coronavirus disease (COVID-19).

#### Sources

1. Almeida JD, Tyrrell DA. The morphology of three previously uncharacterized human respiratory viruses that grow in organ culture. *J Gen Virol.* 1967;1:175–8. <https://doi.org/10.1099/0022-1317-1-2-175>
2. Beaudette FR, Hudson CB. Cultivation of the virus of infectious bronchitis. *J Am Vet Med Assoc.* 1937;90:51–8.
3. Estola T. Coronaviruses, a new group of animal RNA viruses. *Avian Dis.* 1970;14:330–6. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1588476>
4. Groupe V. Demonstration of an interference phenomenon associated with infectious bronchitis virus of chickens. *J Bacteriol.* 1949;58:23–32. <https://doi.org/10.1128/JB.58.1.23-32.1949>



**Figure.** Illustration reveals the ultrastructural morphology exhibited by coronaviruses. Note the spikes that adorn the outer surface of the virus, which impart the look of a corona surrounding the virion, when viewed electron microscopically. Photo: CDC/ Alissa Eckert, MS; Dan Higgins, MAMS

Address for correspondence: Ronnie Henry, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Rd NE, Mailstop V18-2, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027, USA; email: boq3@cdc.gov

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3201/eid2605.ET2605>